and reference beam. It is able to measure over great distances. An identical pair of transducer units, each contg. four photoreceivers, and one or more polarisation dividers are suitably arranged so that after the interference path has been covered the interference signals produced fall on one or other transducer unit depending on rotation of the plane of polarisation through 90 deg. Two linearly polarised light waves of different frequency and orthogonal polarisation orientation, pref. two laser modes, are passed along the same optical path. Their individual interference signals are separated by the polarisation divider in the interferometer block and directed to both transducer units. 0/1 Title Terms: LASER; INTERFEROMETER; OPTO; ELECTRIC; DISTANCE; MEASURE; DEVICE; MEASURE; DISTANCE; TWO; LASER; MODE; PATH Derwent Class: S02; S03 International Patent Class (Additional): G01B-009/02; G01C-003/00; G01J-009/02 File Segment: EPI Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S02-A03A; S02-A03B2; S03-A09 12/9/17 DIALOG(R) File 351: Derwent WPI (c) 2001 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv. 003561255 WPI Acc No: 1983-A9445K/198303 XRPX Acc No: N83-012758 Optical interference device for measuring displacement - with coherent radiation split into two beams and passed between planar interferometer and conducting surface Patent Assignee: DERYUGIN L N (DERY-I)

The laser interferometer system produces four interference signals each phase shifted by 90 deg. by superimposing a coherent measurement

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